

To the Editors of the Enquirer

the *Editors of the Enquirer*,  
Washington, March 27th, 1848.

Messrs. Editors: I am happy to inform you of the disease by which Mr. Black of South Carolina has been prostrated, has somewhat abated. A favorable change took place yesterday and has continued up to this evening. My assurance has been given that his disease is assumed a milder type and that his recovery will be speeded to his country.

The excitement will continue in this city in connection with the French Revolution. In fact it spread down upon us in such a sudden deluge that it has become a deluge, and it will

ident that the public mind was not prepared for the event. However, since it has begun, we must let God spend the good cause by moderation and establishment of a liberal representative government for France and all the governments of Europe. The principles of our Jefferson must be the principle of all the governments of the day or other, preponderate in Europe. The people, as they see the progress of the U. States, will look to the first cause of our rising greatness, and, when they see, they will begin to feel

Four representative in Congress is very busy is efforts to sustain the claims of Mr. Clay in relation to the "pretensions" of Gen. Taylor. — Well, the matter is between them. But, I can inform you that many of the wire-pullers of slavery are moving every engine to loist Judge Lean before both of the above named. Be it they may, of all men yet named by the Whigs, Judge McLean is the one I prefer as the leader

the Whig cohorts. His late Cincinnati letter, so full of malevolence against country, so unparliamentary in sentiment, so unskillful like him, a plume man, to advise withholding of supplies to our bleeding countrymen in Mexico, would make a sorry argument for the opponents of the war in a contest the Presidency, with any of the leading Democratic patriots of the land.

Mr. Webster made his promised speech on Tuesday last on the "loan bill." He fully asserted his high reputation as an ingenious, talented debater; but, yet, his reasoning is all on wrong side of the picture. According to the federal lamentation hag, he is right, and the

democracy is wrong. I would notice his speech, but forbear for the present, in consequence of want of time and some other considerations.— Greater I will give him a chapter, with some reminiscences of his want of patriotism in olden times, as well as in the present contest with Mexico. Also will notice his slander in reference to "votes wanted," when new States are to be added to the Union.

You should lose no time in publishing Gen. Fremont's speech on the "Top Railing Rail."

that speech is a master production—cool, historical and argumentative. No sophistry of abstractions abounding therein; but matter of fact arguments of things as *they* are and of the opinion as *it* is. The people should be gratified in a perusal throughout this broad land.

The Scott correspondence, as called out by Higgery in the House of Representatives, will be another failure to their capital. It is no use and Mr. Clugham, the young gentleman with

scarlet coat, having done all the mischief, is doing all he can to keep the correspondence from the public eye. What has been published, humiliating and foolish enough in all conscience, and if the other can be kept back, I hope will. It is but a reputation of the heavy plate soup letter, which was penned before General I left this city. The whole matter should have been burned, rather than published, in my opinion.

The Whigs have it in contemplation, to defeat

They, as a party, are capable of any outcome; and should they do it it will only add to strength hereafter. I am told they will try scheme. Sound the alarm.

Yours, NED.

**TEN REGIMENTS BILL.**

In the U S Senate on the 15 h inst., Mr. Mason (a.) said: When this bill was under the consid-

tion of the Senate some three weeks since, the State was made to embrace the entire subject connected with the origin of the war and its conduct on the part of the government of the United States. It was my purpose then to have gone into the debate, to the extent to which it had then proceeded; but since that time events have transpired, perfectly well known to the country, which would in my judgment, render it inexpedient, if impossible, to present views intended for a to-

different state of the case. What these facts are, I may not be, perhaps, permitted to allege to here, further than as they have gone forth to the country on well accredited rumor. But, I have not yet heard that a peace has been made with Mexico. If such be the fact, I am informed of it. That a negotiation may be pending may be true; that an armistice exists between the two contending armies, may be true; if that be true, it exists only on a rumor, and that rumor might be so well accredited as

as I have said, is to render it in bad taste to speak of one who is an enemy in the terms in which I should be disposed to do on a former occasion. I say that, so far as I am informed, there is no peace with Mexico. Now, if such be the fact, there is the policy, where is the wisdom of refusing to pass this bill? If negotiations with a view to peace are pending, have we not had such experience of the character of that foe with whom we are engaged, and may be, again, engaged in war, as to make us the necessity of all proper precautions?

tion now? Do we not know that if Mexico sought to listen to the terms of peace, it will be because she has been prostrated and rendered powerless by the force of our arms? Do we not know that up to a very late period, with a perfect consciousness that it must be madness to resist her, the spirit of every party in Mexico was bent on a peace? A spirit of infatuation seemed to pervade them to the last moment, when they were forced to submit to the stern lesson of inter-

ity. Now who can doubt—I submit to Senators around me and to the country—who can doubt that, if Mexico should require fresh confidence from any occurrences here, nothing would so likely be seized upon by her as a determination on the part of this Senate to stop where we were, and refrain from making any further decision to carry on a war? We have learned that Mexico is a wily and a faithless nation. What was her conduct with regard to the decision that was sent to her, on her own invitation, to send her plenipotentiaries to meet our plenipotentiaries at the city of Mexico?

before the war began, and which was prompted to with the view of preventing hostilities. She invited a minister, and promised to give him. He was sent—sent speedily, in order to convince the earnest desire on the part of this Government to prevent a war. The discourteous rejection with which that minister met is known. The Mexican government denied that his mission was even anticipated. Procrastinating, delaying, Mexico sought refuge in every possible expedient, procrastinated and indulged, to dissimilarity

tributed our intelligence to political weakness. The minister was instructed to gain, and to preserve the equanimity of his temper in all his intercourse with Mexico, to avoid a collision, and, if possible, to adjust by negotiation the difficulties pending between the two countries. But our minister was compelled to learn from his bootless mission. Again, how it altered the war had commenced, and when arms were thundering at the gates of Mexico. A faithless armistice was proposed.

...sought a suspension of hostilities, in a view to negotiation. It is now known history, that, in violation of the stipulations that armistice, every hour was employed in gathering their defences with a view to carry the war. Such is the character of this foe—  
 ...whether there be or be not a peace result from the negotiation now spoken of as pending is a tale yet untold of time; and he is a bold man, knowing what is now known, will venture to form a deliberate judgment that peace

follow. My own decided impression, then, that every consideration of prudence and wise policy demands that this bill should pass, and immediately. I had made up my mind not to enter into the subject-matter of the former debate. It would be unsuited to the occasion to do so. I hope that the time has gone by for the discussion of that question; but the time has not yet come by for those military measures which should be prosecuted promptly, in order to evince such a determination to suppress the rebellion as will

mination on our part as will compel the Mexican government to declare an honest and a *fade* cessation of hostilities. I have risen just for the purpose of expressing that opinion. I trust that there will not be any debate further than that indicated by the senator from South Carolina, but should there be any new debate, I may enter into it when it arises.

April Court next, for the purpose of sending delegates to the Electoral Convention to be held at George Court House on the 10th of May.